



Grammar III – Syllabus

Course Description: This course furthers the student's knowledge of the parts of speech by teaching the remaining pronouns along with prepositions and conjunctions. Throughout, the student will also learn about phrases and clauses and how to write compound and complex sentences.

Course Outline:

Week One: More Pronouns: Demonstrative, Objective, & Interrogative

Week Two: More Pronouns II: Indefinite & Reflexive/Intensive

Week Three: Prepositions & Prepositional Phrases

Week Four: More Prepositions

- A. Compound Prepositions
- B. Collocations
- C. Phrasal Verbs

Week Five: Conjunctions I

- A. Coordinating Conjunctions
- B. Compound Sentences

Week Six: Conjunctions II

- A. Correlative Conjunctions
- B. Subordinating Conjunctions

Week Seven: More Sentences

- A. The Complex Sentence
- B. The Run-on Sentence

Week Eight: Final Review



Grammar III – Grading Outline

All grammar classes will be graded based on the number of answers in each assignment. Assignments will not be graded on creativity or writing skills, as most of the assignments are technical. Assignments will be graded similar to a test or quiz. For example, if a student must underline ten nouns in an assignment and misses two, the student would receive an 80% on that assignment.

As there are numerous assignments in each lesson, the total number of required answers per lesson will be added up. Any incorrect answers will be subtracted from the score, and the grade will be given accordingly. For example, if there are 50 answers in a lesson, and a student misses 4, the grade is as follows:

$$50 - 4 = 46 \text{ points}$$

$$46/50 = 92\%$$

Course Components	Percentage of Final Grade
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Weekly Assignments	70%
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Final Test	30%
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EXAMPLE

assignment grades: 70, 80, 90, 75, 87, 92, 94, 86 = 84%

average test grade: 94 %

$$.84 \times 70 = 58.8$$

$$.94 \times 30 = 28.2$$

FINAL GRADE: 87%



Grammar III

Lesson One: More Pronouns

SAMPLE LESSON

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS –

Back in the second lesson of *Grammar I*, we learned that a pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun. We learned about nominative pronouns and possessive pronouns. Now, we are going to learn about the remaining types of pronouns and how to use them.

The first type is called a **demonstrative pronoun**. **The demonstrative pronouns are *this, that, these, and those*. They tell us which object (or objects) we are talking about.**

We use *this* for singular objects that are close to us and *that* for singular objects that are farther away from us. *These* is the plural of *this*, so we use it for a group of things close to us. *Those* is the plural of *that*, so we use it for a group of things farther away from us. This closeness can refer to a physical location or a point in time.

We will take some sentences with nouns in them and replace those nouns with demonstrative pronouns. We have underlined both the original noun and the demonstrative pronoun that took its place.

Moving to Florida last year was a good idea.

That was a good idea.

Charlotte's Web is an interesting book.

This is an interesting book.

The tractors pull the wagons.

These pull the wagons.

The trees over there have apples.

Those have apples.

NOTE: Demonstrative pronouns and demonstrative adjectives look very similar. However, a demonstrative adjective must have a noun following it that it is describing (for example: this book, that house, these cars, those horses). Demonstrative pronouns do not have any noun following them to describe. They completely replace the original noun in the sentence.

Assignment 1A: Choose the correct demonstrative pronoun to replace the noun in parentheses. Some sentences may have more than one correct answer.

1. (Writing with a pen) is difficult.
2. (Jack and Jill) are my friends.
3. (The telephone near me) is ringing.
4. (The photograph) is very old.
5. (The computers over there) are old-fashioned.
6. (The houses in that state) are bigger than the houses in my state.
7. (Vegetables) can be delicious if they are cooked correctly.
8. (Last winter) brought a lot of snow.
9. (The windows near me) are open.
10. (The truck over there) traveled fast.

Assignment 1B: Write whether the underlined word is a demonstrative pronoun (DP) or a demonstrative adjective (DA).

1. This car is blue.
2. That is fun to do.
3. I will eat this apple.
4. Those girls are my friends.
5. These are the best kind to eat.
6. Those are dirty.

Assignment 1C: Write five sentences using demonstrative pronouns. Be careful not to confuse them with demonstrative adjectives.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

OBJECTIVE PRONOUNS –

Next, we will learn about **objective pronouns**. The objective pronouns are *me, you, her, him, it, us, and them*.

In Lesson 7 of *Grammar II*, we learned about direct objects and indirect objects. **We can replace any direct or indirect object with an objective pronoun.**

Take a look at some sentences with direct objects. See how we can replace those nouns with pronouns.

My father carries *my sister*.

My father carries *her*.

A caterpillar eats *leaves*.

A caterpillar eats *them*.

Jack and Jill carry *the pail*.

Jack and Jill carry *it*.

Now look at some sentences that have both an indirect and a direct object. We have underlined the direct object and put the *indirect object* in italics.

Ryan showed *Samantha* the photograph.

Rebekah bought *Hudson* a new toy.

My grandmother sent *me* postcards from Colorado.

Here are those same sentences with objective pronouns in place of the indirect objects:

Ryan showed *her* the photograph.

Rebekah bought *him* a new toy.

My grandmother sent *me* postcards from Colorado.

In Lessons 3 & 4 of this class, we will learn about another part of speech, the preposition, and a group of words known as the prepositional phrase. Objective pronouns can also take the place of objects of the prepositional phrase. Let's look at a few sentences containing prepositional phrases. We have underlined the object of the preposition.

Chloe gave the cup to Allison.

We bought a present for Seth and Eli.

The plane flew over the mountain.

Here are those same sentences with objective pronouns in place of the objects of the prepositions.

Chloe gave the cup to her.

We bought a present for them.

The plane flew over it.

Assignment 1D: Replace the underlined words with the correct objective pronoun.

1. Dad teaches the rules to the children.
2. A trainer tossed the dog a treat.
3. The dishwasher gave the spoons a scrub.
4. The president told John the news.
5. The computer saves Debbie a lot of time.
6. Jack told my cousins and me a story.
7. The library lends books.
8. The agent gets cheap tickets for my aunt.
9. Flowers provide bees nectar.
10. The boy throws the ball.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS –

Now we will move on to **interrogative pronouns**. *These pronouns are used to ask questions. They are **what, which, who, whom, whose, whatever, whichever, whoever, whomever, and whosoever**.* Now, some of these words can also be used as interrogative adjectives (*what* book, *which* house, *whichever* chair), but when they are used as interrogative pronouns, they completely take the place of the noun.

For example –

What is the problem?

Which was sold?

Who won the game?

Whom will he choose?

Whose are those?

Whatever is the problem?

Whichever did you sell?

Whoever won the game?

Whomever will he choose?

Whosoever are those?

You may notice that the sentences on the right have a very similar meaning to the sentences on the left. That is because the suffix "ever" does not change the meaning of the original interrogative pronoun. Instead, all it does is make it stronger by emphasizing it.

NOTE: Deciding whether to use *who* vs. *whom*, or *whoever* vs. *whomever* can seem tricky. However, when you are forming questions, the choice is actually simple. *Who* or *whoever* should be used when the sentence contains no subject. *Who* or *whoever* acts as the subject, and could be replaced with *he* or *she* in a declarative sentence.

- *Who* likes ice cream?
- *She* likes ice cream.
- *Whoever* wants to go to the baseball game?
- *He* wants to go to the baseball game.

On the other hand, *whom* and *whomever* are used in sentences containing a subject. In this case, the *whom* or *whomever* acts as the object of the verb and could be replaced with *him* or *her* in a declarative sentence.

- *Whom* does Joshua know?
- Joshua knows *him*.
- *Whomever* will we meet?
- We will meet *her*.

NOTE: The above pronouns are only considered interrogative if they are used to start a question (interrogative sentence).

Assignment 1E: Write five sentences using interrogative pronouns. You may choose any of the interrogative pronouns you wish. If you choose to use *who/whoever* or *whom/whomever*, make sure you use them properly.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.